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decision was to be made on the basis of production basis. The Senate amendment dealing with this matter appeared, therefore, to be a moot question and the House conferees accepted this amendment.

Having accepted the amendment with respect to the referendum, the conferees felt that it would give cotton producers greater confidence in the proposed program to accept also the first Senate amendment which provides that the producer assessment under the proposed marketing order cannot be, under any circumstances, more than \$1.00 per bale under this legislation.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,

W. R. POAGE,

E. C. GATHINGS,

HARLAN HAGEN,

PAUL B. DAQUE,

PAUL BELCHER,

CHARLES J. TENNIE,

Managers on the part of the House.

HAZARDOUS DUTY PAY

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 1535) to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 10, strike out "and".

Page 2, after line 10, insert:

"(3) shall be paid for such minimum periods as the Commission may determine to be appropriate; and".

Page 2, line 11, strike out "(3)" and insert "(4)".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESERVATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE CAPITOL

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the historic beauty and architectural integrity of our Nation's Capitol is in jeopardy. This magnificent monument, symbol to all the world of the grandeur of our land, our people, our history and traditions, now faces despoliation.

This desecration will result from the extension of the west wing of the Capitol. In justifying the need for this construction, the assistant Architect of the Capitol noted that 10,000 square feet of additional space was required to store in the Capitol pre-Civil War records which are now housed in the National Archives. What an unbelievable suggestion—to deface our Capitol in order to house century-old records which are now properly in the National Archives—a building constructed for the sole purpose of housing such documents.

Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to the construction of needed additional tourist

facilities, restaurants or storage space. Indeed, I heartily favor providing all needed and appropriate conveniences for Members of Congress. What I am opposed to is the nonplanned, reckless manner in which these facilities are being planned.

Every major city in the Nation must now have a master plan in order to receive Federal moneys for urban renewal. Why should the 131 acres comprising the Capitol Grounds, with their majestic and historic monuments, be the only major urban area in the United States to lack a master plan?

Construction of new facilities in the Capitol should not take place before we undertake a comprehensive survey of present resources in relation to the present and future needs. There should first be a management survey of the long-term needs of the Congress, office space, restaurants, storage space, recreational facilities, libraries and parking space. The Congress should then develop a comprehensive physical plan for the phasing in of construction to meet these needs.

The Congress of the United States, in its wisdom, demanded the faithful restoration and preservation of the historic spirit of the White House. Justification for the expense of the restoration of the White House was made on the grounds that it "occupied an important and valued place in the affection of the American people."

Does not the Capitol belong in this category? Is not this building also more than bricks and mortar? Is it not the embodiment of the American spirit still resonant with echoes from the soaring prose of the American giants, Adams, Webster, Calhoun, Douglas and Clay. What could be more worth preserving in this country than the very symbol of its growth and the reflection of its greatness?

In order to protect our Capitol I am today introducing two measures in Congress.

The first is a resolution which prohibits any change, other than restoration, in the location or design of the west front of the Capitol.

The second measure, which I have introduced would establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol. This Commission would be composed of nine experts in the field of architecture and planning. Seven would be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

This Commission would have as its major responsibility the task of protecting and enhancing the beauty of the Capitol of the United States. It would guard against slipshod planning, banal architecture and mutilation of this country's great monuments.

Several major cities throughout the world have taken action to protect their buildings of great artistic and historic worth. In my own city of New York, we had no problem restoring our city hall, which in terms of structural material and state of disrepair was comparable to the west front of the Capitol. Likewise an aroused public together with a con-

cerned Governor and mayor acting in constructive, bipartisan fashion, have assured the reconstruction and preservation of the famed Metropolitan Opera House. In both of these efforts, we had our doubters, our critics and skeptics. But New York did not sacrifice the venerable structures to the wrecking ball. In New York, a high regard for modernity did not obviate a respect for tradition, a love of beauty and the patience to reproduce with fidelity and precision the pure design of treasured and symbolic ancient buildings.

The renaissance of the old town of Warsaw is another case in point. Levelled by bombers in World War II, it was rebuilt by the Poles as a visible symbol of the indestructibility of their history. All it took in Poland, as in New York City, was determination, pride, and purpose.

Have Buckingham Palace, the British Houses of Parliament, and the great Wren Churches of England met with the same treatment we contemplate inflicting on our Capitol? Of course not. The British have too great a respect for tradition and the symbols of their greatness to deny to future generations the pride and pleasure of their glorious past.

Indeed, while witnessing the repair of the Houses of Parliament, also leveled by the bombers and rockets of World War II, Sir Winston Churchill remarked that he was happy that he was alive to see that every single stone was put back in its proper place.

I believe that the people of this country, from the northern reaches of Oregon and Washington to the southern Florida keys, the people who every year make pilgrimages to see the living monuments of this Capital City, will not condone the wanton and irreparable destruction which imminently threatens the Capitol.

How gratuitously and flagrantly it would outrage the sensibility of all those who cherish our past and view the Capitol Building as part of a living shrine—uniquely associated with American greatness, and political history and traditions.

The record of the Senate hearings on legislative branch appropriations for 1967 should be required reading for all those interested in Capitol Hill construction.

The Capitol Architect testified, at the Senate hearings, that the west front of the Capitol has already been shored up. He stated that this would benefit the building for at least 5 years. The Capitol Architect then stated that he planned to obtain construction funds for the extension of the west side of the Capitol in a supplemental appropriations bill, without the benefit of full hearings.

Mr. Speaker, I confess that I do not understand these contradictory remarks. If the temporary shoring job will last for 5 years why is Congress now being rushed, pell mell, into approving the expenditure for the Capitol extension? Why have we dispensed with the usual procedure of open hearings? Why must the regular appropriation process be circumvented?

In other branches of the Federal Government, enlightened leadership and

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thoughtful care is now given to the development of first rate, well-planned and well-designed structures. Both the General Services Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have effective procedures for the selection of architects of noted accomplishment and proven talent for major Government buildings projects.

Precedents for good planning and attention to architectural excellence exist right here in the District of Columbia. One of the world's greatest architects, Mies Van der Rohe, has been commissioned to design the new public library in the District. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, under the splendid leadership of Congressman EUGENE KEOGH, of Brooklyn, N.Y., cooperated with the American Institute of Architects in selecting the renowned Marcel Breuer to design this country's memorial to the late President Roosevelt.

In the last century William Hickling Prescott said:

The surest test of the civilization of a people is to be found in their architecture, which presents so noble a field for the display of the grand and the beautiful.

Mr. Speaker, let not the 89th Congress make its place in history by presiding over the ruination of our magnificent Capitol. If it is restaurants we need, let us build restaurants; if it is storage space, let us have more storage space. But let us build with order, logic and imagination. Let us not destroy our heritage by the helter-skelter, mindless, ad hoc, renovation which now threatens the west front of the Capitol.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include an article from Time magazine of this week.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I would commend to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER], who just spoke, the reading of the article from Time magazine, which points out the fact that the Capitol of the United States is a place for business.

Mr. Speaker, I never heard of as many amateur architects in my life.

Mr. Speaker, every time we try to repair the Capitol and to clean the rust off the steel beams to keep the roof from falling in, we hear these complaints. And, when they are repaired, there are those who think we ought to leave these steel beams.

Mr. Speaker, no one is talking about destroying the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER] knows the history of the Capitol or not, but the sandstone that is contained within the structure of the Capitol was quarried on the farm of George Washington and this was used at that time because it was cheaper than marble and, as the gentleman said, it has crumbled like cake.

Mr. Speaker, another thing, the gentleman was a party, I believe, to destroying some very lovely old houses down

here in Southeast Washington and replacing them with an architecture which I do not really fancy but against which I have not made any objection.

Mr. Speaker, I believe there was a profit involved, and I am glad of it. I hope the gentleman makes a mint out of it.

But, Mr. Speaker, if we find the need is such that the congressional members of the Commission find it necessary to repair the Capitol and to enlarge it, this will not be the first time it has been done.

Mr. Speaker, this Chamber which we now occupy was not the original Capitol.

WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the Society of American Registered Architects has appointed a committee of nine architects to evaluate the controversy regarding the proposed extension of the west front of the Capitol. The letter so informing me, together with a copy of the unanimous resolution of this committee, is as follows:

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN REGISTERED ARCHITECTS,

Washington, D.C., June 28, 1966.

The Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, Chairman, Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, House of Representatives, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Society of American Registered Architects has appointed a committee of nine architects to evaluate the controversy regarding the proposed extension of the West Front of the Capitol.

There is enclosed a copy of the unanimous resolution of this committee.

For the Committee,

FRANCIS L. KOENIG, A.R.A., Chairman.

RESOLUTION OF THE WESTERN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

Whereas: members of this committee have visited the United States Capitol Building, have seen the tragic deterioration and dangerous conditions existing, have talked with the Architect of the Capitol and architect members of his staff and have been given for study and examination, plans, engineering reports and wall samples and

Whereas: the urgent need of additional centrally located space at the Capitol was convincingly demonstrated by the Capitol Architects staff and

Whereas: engineering reports by nationally recognized firms, after exhaustive investigation of every conceivable manner of correcting the structural deficiencies now threatening the entire west front of the building, recommend an addition to the building as the only feasible solution and

Whereas: the design of the proposed addition is in the hands of capable and dedicated registered staff architects, five associate architects and three advisory architects whose qualifications are nationally recognized and

Whereas: a physical inspection by committee members of marble replicas on the once controversial East Front, of the original deteriorated sandstone carvings with their fifty coats of gray paint, leaves no doubt concerning the improved appearance of these priceless details and

Whereas: after a review of the plans the committee is of the opinion that the 246,000 square feet of additional space to be provided fills needs expressed by the Congress and aids substantially in circulation now hampered by throngs of visitors and

Whereas: a review of the exterior design of the proposed facade with its new pediment and rearrangement of exterior stairways leads the committee to the conclusion that the proposed alteration is a distinct design improvement over the existing elevation.

Now therefore be it resolved, that this committee endorses without hesitation the proposal of the Architect of the Capitol and the associate and advisory architects to correct the condition of a crumbling Capitol by extending the West Front as proposed, accomplishing at the same time the addition of needed space and the preservation for posterity in marble, the architectural details that are now lost in crumbling sandstone and paint and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be brought to the attention of the members of the Society with the suggestion that any member who can, would do well to accept the invitation of the Architect of the Capitol to personally visit the staff, see the problems and examine in depth, the proposed solution.

For the Committee,

FRANCIS L. KOENIG, A.R.A., Chairman.

John D. Zekan, Arlington, Virginia, Member.

Marion J. Varner, Vice-President, Pasadena, California, Member.

Matt E. Howard, Past President, Houston, Texas, Member.

Thurston W. Munson, Past President, Springfield, Mass., Member.

Wilfred J. Gregson, Past President, Atlanta, Georgia, Member.

Walter H. Simon, President, Denver, Colorado, Member.

Robert W. Stickley, Past President, Cleveland, Ohio, Member.

T. E. Samuelson, Past President, Chicago, Illinois, Member.

WEST FRONT EXTENSION

(Mr. TODD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, the \$34 million proposal to extend the west front of the Capitol is one that should be given the closest scrutiny by both the Congress and by the American people. For the Capitol is a building of profound significance for our country. It is the focal point of the Nation, the home of the Congress, and the symbol of our Union. Its architecture is deeply intermixed with our history, and although architecture alone is not a substitute for restraint and balance in the minds of men, it does much to remind us of the greatness which has preceded us and the progress which will follow us.

Tampering with such a building ought to be done only after the most careful consideration. For it is not just another building, which can easily be remodeled. It is the Capitol, and it ought not to be changed in stealth or as the result of obscure proceedings accomplished by a small group of men.

It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that the west front of the Capitol is crumbling. The engineering firm which studied the situation recommended that temporary steps to shore up the wall immediately be taken. This has been done. Now the question is how to best prevent the west front from falling down, while at the same time preserving the architectural balance and richness that has characterized this

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establish at the Cabinet level a Department of Transportation, having as its witnesses Charles L. Schultze, Director, Bureau of the Budget; and Alan S. Boyd, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee held hearings on the nominations of James B. Craven, of North Carolina, to be U.S. circuit judge, fourth circuit, with favoring testimony from Senators Ervin and Jordan of North Carolina; Virgil Pittman, to be U.S. district judge for the middle and southern districts of Alabama, with favoring testimony from Senators Hill and Sparkman; Raymond J. Pettine, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Rhode Island, with favoring testimony from Senators Pastore and Pell; and Walter R. Mansfield, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of New York, with favoring testimony from Senator Javits. The nominees were present to testify and answer questions on their own behalf.

These nominations, and those of William P. Gray and A. Andrew Hauk, to be U.S. district judges for the southern district of California, were subsequently approved by the full committee and confirmed by the Senate.

INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

Committee on the Judiciary: The Internal Security Subcommittee continued its series of hearings to receive testimony on gaps in the internal security laws and how to fill them, having as its witness Lloyd Wright, an attorney of Los Angeles, and former president of the American Bar Association.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration S. 3174, extending the authority of the Postmaster General to enter into leases of real property for periods not exceeding 30 years, and S.J. Res. 76, providing for the formulation of a long-range land use plan for the U.S. Capitol Grounds (amended).

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Public Roads met in executive session to consider S. 3155, proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966, but did not complete action thereon, and will meet again after the Fourth of July holiday recess.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 42 public bills, H.R. 16024-16065; 7 private bills, H.R. 16066-16072; and 22 resolutions, H.J. Res. 1188-1200, H. Con. Res. 804-808, and H. Res. 902-905, were introduced. Pages 13951, 14011-14012

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

Conference report on H.R. 12322, the Cotton Research and Promotion Act (H. Rept. 1673);

H. Res. 900, authorizing the transfer of funds from the contingent fund to meet committee employee payroll for June 1966 (H. Rept. 1674);

H. Res. 796, authorizing the employment of additional Capitol police for duty under the House of Representatives, amended (H. Rept. 1675);

S. 2266, to transfer to the Smithsonian Institution title to certain objects of art (H. Rept. 1676); and

H. Res. 901, relating to telephone, telegraph, and radio-telegraph allowances of Members of the House of Representatives (H. Rept. 1677). Page 14011

Recess: The House adopted H. Con. Res. 804, providing that when the House adjourns on June 30, 1966, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian July 11, 1966. Page 13951

Authorization To Sign: The House adopted H. Con. Res. 805, providing that the Speaker of the House of

Representatives and the President of the Senate be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed and found truly enrolled. Page 13951

Post Office Department Appropriations: The House agreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 7423, to permit certain transfers of Post Office Department appropriations, thus clearing the legislation for Presidential action. Page 13954

Star Route Pay Raise: The House agreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 2035, to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in star route contract prices, thus clearing the legislation for the White House. Page 13954

Hazardous Duty Pay: The House agreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 1535, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases, thus clearing the legislation for the President. Page 13955

Employee Payroll: The House adopted H. Res. 900, authorizing the transfer of funds from the contingent fund to meet committee employee payroll for June 1966. Pages 13970-13971

Additional Capitol Police: The House adopted H. Res. 796, authorizing the employment of additional Capitol police for duty under the House of Representatives, amended. Pages 13971-13973

Telephone Allowances: The House adopted H. Res. 901, relating to telephone, telegraph, and radio-telegraph allowances of Members of the House of Representatives.

Pages 13973-13974

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: The House passed S.J. Res. 162, to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; and ordered laid on the table H.J. Res. 903, to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Pages 13974-13980

Smithsonian Institution: The House passed S. 2266, to authorize the Attorney General to transfer to the Smithsonian Institution title to certain objects of art, thus clearing the legislation for the President.

Page 13980

Bill Referred: One Senate-passed measure was referred to the appropriate committee.

Page 14010

Quorum Call: One quorum call developed during the proceedings of the House and appears on page 13964.

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 2:28 p.m. until Thursday, June 30, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

Committee Meetings

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Committee on Armed Services: Met in open session and continued the review of the Selective Service System. Testimony was heard from Senators Javits and Kennedy of Massachusetts; and Representatives Curtis, Jones of Missouri, Ryan, and Morris.

HEMISFAIR

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements met in executive session and approved for full committee action the following bills:

H.R. 15785, to facilitate the carrying out of the obligations of the U.S. under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, signed on August 27, 1965;

H.J. Res. 1169, to enable the U.S. to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the U.S. in 1967 and authorize an appropriation therefor; and

H.R. 15098, relating to participation of the United States in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex., in 1968.

Prior to the executive session, the subcommittee held a hearing on H.R. 15098, relating to participation of the United States in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex., in 1968. Testimony was heard from Representatives Gonzalez and Fisher; Alexander Trowbridge, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic and International Business; J. D. Hurd, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State; and W. R. Sinkin, Federal Participation Commission, HemisFair, 1968.

TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Government Operations: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 15963 (amended), to establish a Department of Transportation.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR REPORTS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Met in open session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 51 (amended), to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore;

H.R. 7028 (amended) to provide compensation to the Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, for certain lands embraced within the present boundaries of the Crow Reservation, for the validation of titles;

H.R. 4861 (amended), to direct the Secretary of the Interior to adjudicate a claim to certain land in Marengo County, Ala.;

S. 2412, to terminate use restrictions on certain real property previously conveyed to the city of Kodiak, Alaska, by the United States; and

H.R. 11671, to approve a contract negotiated with the El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, Texas, to authorize the execution.

ART TITLE TRANSFER

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House S. 2266, to authorize the Attorney General to transfer to the Smithsonian Institution title to certain objects of art.

Also continued consideration of H.R. 13228, the Traffic Safety Act of 1966. No final action was taken.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Committee on the Judiciary: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 14765 (amended), the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

MILITARY CARGO RATES

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine continued hearings on H.R. 15283, to authorize the carriage of military cargoes by U.S.-flag vessels at reduced rates which are fair and reasonable. Testimony was heard from Robert C. Moot, Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistic Services), Department of Defense; James Gulick, Deputy Maritime Administrator; and public witnesses.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee on Census and Statistics continued hearings on the use of electronic data processing systems in State and local governments. Testimony was heard from E. J. Mahoney, Associate Director, Accounting and Auditory Policy Staff, GAO; and public witnesses.